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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1904

## Democratic Imperialism.

would first result in local chaos and anarchy, and later in annexation by some other power, with no assurance that the Filipinos would enjoy as much freedom or local self-government as at present.

principles, which have made our past glorious and our present secure, shows that ment is the true one.

Let us fill our trust to the Filipinos as we did to the Cubans-and in so doing, let us remember always that the endurance of our institutions and the coninvance of our power depends far more upon the honesty, the unselfishness, the patriotism, small territory, doing splendid work for our people, than upon the army, the payy, the discriminating tariff and the big stick to which President Roosevelt

The danger to our government is not in more territory, but in more of Pres' dent Roosevelt's administration, and the voters alone can decide whether it shall

## A Lawyer's Duty. ,

Captain Micajah Woods, of Charlottesville, a distinguished lawyer of that seewho desire him to assist the Commonmonwealth's attorney, who consents to ant to yield, and it is said that he has refused to accept any fee for his serthe interest of society generally, that come down to humdrum existence in the the sulfty person shall be apprenented, country, brought to trial and punished as he de-

The Times-Dispatch serves. It is a disagreeable duty for a lawyer to have to prosecute a man for duty for a man to be compelled to sit No man is justified in shirking his duty lawyer to respond when called upon to prosecute in a case of this character. But surplus population out of the cities, where to obey the call, he does violence to his

> In the case in point we are ver that under the peculiar elecumstances ommended for undertaking this responsible and disagreeable task. In addition

vices rendered.

my sufficient reason why he should not receive fair compensation for the se-

American and British philanthropists of philanthropy is kept in store and on ported from this country. In Liberia they

lines of twentieth century dvillzation.

boundary dispute of long standing, a large

the philanthropists above mentioned A

white folks.

the Montgomery Advertiser, in which of surrendering at Appomattor, could have made their way to the mountains and corried on guerilla warfare. Ou Montgomery contemporary agrees with The Times-Dispatch that this would have But we submit that the underlying been possible, and says that history records a number of instances where such desultory war has been prolonged almost indefinitely. The Advertiser refers to the Years War of the Seminole Indians as cases in point. It might also have cited the wonderful career of Colonel John S Mosby and his men. For more than two years they operated in a comparatively daring and successful raids. Yet with all their vigorous efforts, the Federals were unable to capture this gallant band, and it continued in active service until the

## "Why Stand Ye All the Day Idle'?

From various parts of the there is an urgent call for laborers to harvest the blg crops that have been produced, and the supply is not forthcoming. On the other hand, it is reported tion of the State, has yielded to the that many men in the cities are un-solicitation of many of his fedow-citizens able to find employment. In a little while able to find employment. In a little while the cold weather will be upon us and wealth in the prosecution of J. Samuel the charitable institutions of the cities McCue, accused of the murder of his will be called upon to provide fuel and wife. But so great is popular prejudice food for the unemployed. It is a strange against a lawyer, other than the Commen and women are willing to live on prosecute a man charged with a capital half rations and some of them are willoffense, that Captain Woods was rejuct- ing even to live on charity, aithough able to work, rather than leave the city and make their home in the country. With vices. This prejudice is widespread and all the hardships and distresses and mor unfortunately so. When a crime has diffications of life in the city under such been committed, it is in the interest of circumstances they cannot tear themgood government and law and order, in selves away from its fascinations and

men to live a life of idleness and to become dependent upon the public bounty. it is a burden, and distribute it throughout the rural districts, where it would

izations whose object is to deal in a scientific and practical way with what we call charity, and this branch of the subject should claim and command the thoughtful consideration of every such

he Richmond Tobacco Trade Association (Mr. T. M. Carrington) made at the meeting yesterday is encouraging. President tobacco market of Virginia, and instead of diminishing, as many have thought, All of the suncured tobacco raised in Vircome to this leaf market, while nearly all of the heavy dark shipping leaf for which this State is noted, gets to this market

short rejoinder just to see how he would deal with Judge Parker's prompt calling of his bluff on the pension question.

nere to observe the negro problem a while, the probability is she would let

as accommodating as were the old county judges in dividing time with the spell-

teep the record straight, there will have

of coal generally reach Virginia sta-

ay bets on the election since the Demo-

ment isn't going to do Candidate Herrick

any harm in New York. China also objects to England's Tiber treaty, but that objection does not cu

Election day is just forty-two days away. Lots of whooping up can be done

Lee's Opportunity.

Every man has at some time or other found himself speculating on "what might have been." and of course there is always room for discussion when people open that subject. Just now someof our Virgina contemporares are discussing and disagreeing about what might have happened if Generals Aee and Johnston, instead of fighting their latest battles and cventually surrendering, had made their way to the mountainous regions of Virginia and the Carolinas and kept up the struggle. The Richmond Times-Dispatch saves that "it is the opinion of one of the

nitely. To go back only to the last century, what is known as the Marcon war in Jamaica was maintained during a period of about thirty years, though the guerillas in, this case were only small bands of ex-slaves, who took refuge in the mountains and fastnesses of Jamaica and defied all the efforts of the whites to subdue them.

To come nearer home, we cannot forget that the comparatively insignificant iribe of Seminole Indians kept up a bloody war for seven years. The best estimate puts the entire population at not exceeding five thousand, yet they defled all the powers of the United States for a period as long as the colonies withstood England.

If Lee had adopted the plan that the Rehmond man thinks he might have done, no one can say what might have done, no one can say what might have done, no one can say what might have been the Fésuit. It is fille to say that he would not have been sustained by his followers. Thousands of them were ready to follow him anywhere and be guided by his wishes. Their confidence in him was unbounded, and they were ready to show that confidence in any way he desired. The mountain regions of the South, as well as the swamps and forests, would have afforded secure retreats, judicially the stood of the confidence in him was unbounded as the swamps and forests, would have afforded secure retreats, judicially the stood of the struggle would have been prolonged. No one should doubt that Lee's men would have been able to keep up their opposition for years.

When it comes to the question of what

been able to keep up their opposition for years.

When it comes to the question of what was best, it is a different matter. In the light of history, and viewing all the circumstances as they then existed, we think no one should censure Lee for ending the was as and when he did. Conditions were such that further resistence as an organized army was hopeless, and could only result in the useless sacrifice of his men, while a guerilla war was not only repugnent to him, but was of doubtful good. Lee did right, but what might have been the result of a different course is all speculation.—Montgomery Advertiser.

T HE public have learned to watch the Tee-Dee Wants for bargains or anything else they may happen to want. It will pay you to have your ad. in those columns.

## UNITED STATES AND ARBITRATION

President Rooseveit's announcement that he will invite the nations of the earth to send delegates to a second peace conference, whose work shall be supplemental to that of the conference at The Hague, has caused great rejoicing among all who love peace rather than war, and emphasizes the fact that the United States government has from the begin-The fifth commissioner was Jonathan Trumbull, who was chosen by lot. An important question of law arose before the

Beginning with the arbitrations under the "Jay Treaty," every vexations ques-tion between the United States and Grea-

all the claims.

On June 5, 1854, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain was con-cluded in relation to Canadian fisheria and commerce, under which provision was made for the adjustment of any dis-

of those cruisers.

3. The loss for the transfer of the American commercial marine to the Brit-

flag.
The enhanced payments of insurance ish flag.

4. The enhanced payments of insurance, 5. The prolongation of the war, and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. On the claims of the first class the tribunal awarded the sum of \$15,500,000. Its first session was held December 15, 1871; Its last September 14, 1872.

bunal awarded the sum of \$15,50,000. Its

### first session was held December 15, 1871;

### We have arbitrated questions with

### France, with Spain, and on several occasions with Mexico. We have also arbitrate and the surface of supply furnishing nearly furnishing ne

## SEPT. 28TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Battle of Marathon is said to have occurred at the full of the moon on this Julian day.

1066. William of Normandy, the Conqueror, arrived at the coast of England on his memorable invasion.

1197.

Henry VI., Emperor of German, 97.

Henry VI., Emperor of German, 97.

land, who had been shipwrecked on the coast of Dalmatia. With a large sum of money obtained for the ransom-of his illustrious captive, Henry made war against Sicily.

Battle of Nicopolis; the Turks, under Bajazet, achieved a famous victory over the King of Hungary. The greater part of an army of 100,000 confederate Christians were slain or driven into the Danube, and Sigismund, escaping by the river and the Black Sea, returned after a long circuit to his exhausted kingdom. The Venetians, under Morosini, bombarded Athens, when a homb fired the powder magazine kept by the Turks in the Parthenon. This noble building, which had stood nearly 2,000 years, and was then nearly perfect, was by this calamity reduced to a ruin, and with it perished the ever memorable remains of the genius of Phidlas. In attempting to re-

move the charlot of victory, which stood on the west pediment of the Parthenon, it fell and was dashep to pieces. Though the ancient edifices of the Greeks suffered much from the Turks, the siege of Morosini did inmash the k the Greeks suffered much from the Turks, the siege of Morosini did infinitely more damage to the Parthenon than it had sustained during the

The French defeated near Wynnendale, yet by means of 2,000 horsemen, each, with a bag of powder behind him, contrived to throw supplies into Lisle.

Henry Brown obtained a patent from the English government for an improvement in the manufacture of cannon.

1742.

Hugh Boulter, primate of Ireland, died, leaving behind him an envi-

able reputation. During the great scarcity of 1741 in Ireland, 2,500 perwere dally supported at his expense.

John Baptist Masillon, a famous French ecclesiastic, died. His name almost become proverbial as a powerful master of eloquence.

commissioners of the customs having solicited the presence of regular force in Boston, two British regiments, escorted by seven armed vessels, arrived from Halifax and took up quarters in the town. 1776.

Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor of New York under the British dynasty, died, aged eighty-eight.

1777. General Wayne, with a detachment of 1,500 men, on the left wing of the British army, was surprised and defeated, with a loss of about 300.

A regiment of American cavalry stationed at Tappau, on River, was surprised while sleeping by the British, under General Gray, who rushed upon them with their bayonets, and, giving them no quarter, sixty-seven were killed, wounded and taken. 1780.

Mingo; several were killed and others taken. William Dunlap, a portait and historical painter, died at New York,

Americans, under General Marion, attacked a party of Tories at Black

aged seventy-four. He also wrote several valuable historical works, besides biographies and dramas.

1850.

The North Star, which was sent out from England in 1849, arrived at Spithead on her return. She was imprisoned in the ice from October 1, 1849, to August 1, 1850.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany, James T. Gerry, commander, Confederate troops attacked General Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn.

Rioting at Sault Ste. Marie, Can., by discharged employes of the Con-

# THE STORY OF A LOAF OF BREAD

Wheat Now Ahead of Rice in Power of Increase-Conversion to Bread-Better Than Breakfast Foods-A Recipe.

By G. Frederick Wright, LL. D., F. G. S. A.

N'IIL recently the vegetable product which supported the largest amount of human life warice, but now it is probable that more people depend upon wheat for their main simple of nutrithe wheat crop of the world for 1992, the largest then recorded, was 3,124,422,000 hushelds, of which 789,093,000 were produced bushelds, of which 789,093,000 were produced the state of t

before the Christian that he word for wheat is common to most of the Aryan langunges, it is rightly inferred that it was cultivated in central Asia in prehistoric times, and was distributed throughout the eastern continent with the emigration which early radiated from the home of the Aryan races in western Turkcaian. But it did not reach America until after the discovery by Columbus. The first wheat which was introduced into America is said to have sprung up in Mexico from a few kerneis which happened to be in a cargo of rice, but now British America, the United but now British America, the United the continuous of the greatest sources of supply furnishing nearly one-third of the total amount produced in the world at the present time.

1707 E. Franklin Street.

ities:

sian fly" has for more than a century been largely destructive of wheat crops in the United States. The name originated in the belief that it was introduced into the United States by the Hessian soldiers who were brought over here by England during the Rovolutionary War. The intense hatred aroused in the Americans by the presence of these mercenary soldiers gave to the name a very approbrious meaning, so that it has come to lose its bistoric significance and simuly adds

all parts of the country, so as to have varying latitudes and elevations and conditions represented, and have different portions of them sown to wheat every ten days. When the results are brought in it is expected that something definite will be known about the best time to sow the seed in order to avoid the destructive agencies that now interfere to so great an extent with the certainty of the crop.

an extent with the certainty of the crop.

But when the crop has escaped the ravages of weevil and drought and mildew, and has fairly ripened in golden helds, the process of harvesting and preparing it for the table is most varied and interesting. In the days of our grand-fathers the fields were respect by hand through the use of sickels, while the grain was threshed out by equally simple means. After being bound in sheaves and dried, it was placed upon the threshing floor and heaten with fields or trodden out by driving oxen and horses round and round upon it. Then the straw was raked off and the shoff separated from the wheat by throwing it into the air and allowing the wind to blow the chaff away. All

WOOD'S SEEDS.

To Make

Large Crops of

WHITE PEARL.

POTATO ONIONS.

fall, free on request.

SILVER SKIN.

Don't wait until spring, but

plant now for best results. I'ALL OATALOG, telling all about seeds that can be planted

WOOD'S SEED STORES

12 S. Fourteenth Street, Cor. Sixth and Marshall Sts.,

YELLOW. DANVERS.

plant the sets in the fall.

can supply all the best varie-

palatable and nutritious loaf of bread, and happy is the country whose broad acres yield in abundance harvest of this most ancient, most widely disseminated and most valuable cereal.

Here is a good recipe for white bread:
Bift together five and one-half cups
flour, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoon sult.
Two cups milk scalded and cooled.
Add one-half cup yeast to the milk.
Bift the liquid, temperature 75 degrees,
into the dry with a knife. Knead until
there are air bubbles at the edge of the
dough. Cover in a temperature of 75 degrees and let stand three and one-half
hours. It should be twice as large as at
first. Pass a knife around the dish and
cut down to get out the air bubbles,
Shape and allow to rise again to twice
the size.

the size.

Blacuit should be baken in an oven that will brown a spoonful of flour in two minutes.

Blacuit baked in fifteen to twenty minutes.

Blacuit baked in fifteen to twenty minutes.

Bread baked in thirty-five to forty minutes.

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

# Unlawful to Kill Deer.

Unlawful to Kill Deer.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Please publish in your paper tomorrow when deer season comes in. I
have heard it is September ist, instead of
October ist. Hunting deer for the past
month has been going on regularly, and
on Saturday last. September 24th, the
game warden of Prince George county
was out with a party who killed a deer.
Several deer have been killed around here
I have not been, as I don't want to hunt
out of season, but presume when a game
warden hunts the season should be in.
The bunters claim that the date of the
season is a misprint.

Disputanta, Va. September 28th.
(The closed season on deer is from
January ist to October ist. If deer have
been killed in September, they were unlawfully killed.-Editor Times-Dispatch.)

The test of the habitual criminal is the ack of response to reformative influences. The beginner in crime, whatever The test of the habitual criminal is the lack of response to reformative influences. The beginner in crime, whatever his temperament or his apparent hardiness of heart, is entitled to at least one opportunity to show whether he is thus amenable to reformatory influence or not. If not and he persists in criminal action, the interest of society would seem to demand the indeterminate sentence and he must be made to understand that, having furfeited his chance to shape his own career, he belons to the State and that whether his imprisonment lasts for a shorter or longer period depends upon himself,—New York Times.

Habitual Criminals.